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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1947

DALKEITH PRESS LTD., KETTERING

Rural District of Kettering

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN TERENCE MURPHY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Burton Latimer, Corby, Desborough, Rothwell and Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer to the Northamptonshire County Council.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :

SAMUEL WALLIS, C.R.San.I.

(Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods).

(Retired 5th December, 1947)

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

CHARLES R. STARMER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

(Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods).

THOMAS F. HARDING, A.R.San.I.

(From 1st April, 1947).

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

September, 1948.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Kettering Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Rural District for 1947.

The work of the Health Department keeps rapidly increasing in every branch and the multiplicity of forms which it is necessary to complete together with the ever-increasing number of interviews prevent the staff from carrying out all the field work which they would like to do.

Housing, water supplies, sewerage and refuse disposal have been again the chief pre-occupation of the Council during the year. It is my pleasure to record that progress has been good although at times irksome delays impeded the Council's work, and one can see already in the short time since the end of the war a change coming over the Rural District which is a taste of the good things that are awaiting rural communities—better housing, piped water supplies, baths in the home and modern kitchens with good cooking facilities.

The death rate has remained almost constant for the past five years at a low figure but unfortunately the Infantile Mortality rate has increased considerably during the year, all the deaths occurring within the first six months of birth and nine neo-natal deaths (that is, within one month of birth), ten of the deaths are attributed mainly to congenital malformations, birth injury and prematurity over which environmental health services have no direct control.

No cases of Diphtheria have been notified during the year and the immunisation scheme is still proceeding well ; 114 children received a reinforcing injection during the year.

Mr. Samuel Wallis retired on 5th December after having spent 39 years as Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector of the Rural District ; his work, ability and intimate knowledge of local conditions has been suitably recognised by the Council.

I wish to express thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and also to the Clerk and Sanitary Surveyor for their co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. MURPHY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years
1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Area (acres)	61608	61608	61608	61608	61608
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)	10920	10850	10690	10960	11160
Number of Live Births	204	221	233	208	218
Legitimate	194	204	204	191	209
Illegitimate	10	17	29	17	9
Birthrate per 1,000 population ...	18.66	20.36	21.79	18.97	19.53
Number of Still Births	3	5	9	6	7
Legitimate	3	5	8	6	6
Illegitimate	—	—	1	—	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	14.49	22.12	37.19	28.03	31.11
Rate per 1,000 population	0.27	0.46	0.84	0.54	0.62
Number of Deaths	135	139	133	124	131
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	12.35	12.81	12.44	11.31	11.73
Total Maternal Deaths	—	1	—	—	1
(a) Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other Puerperal Causes ...	—	1	—	—	1
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.50	40.72	55.79	14.42	64.22
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	3	6	5	8	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	3	4	6	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	23	15	18	20	24
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea under two years of age	—	1	1	—	1

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1947

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Para- typhoid Fevers	Small-Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Diarr- hoea & Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	5.8	41
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns estd. resident popu- lations, 25,000— 50,000	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	3.7	36
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	4.8	37
Kettering Rural District	19.53	0.62	11.73	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	64.22
The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales per 1,000 total births												
The Maternal Mortality rates for Kettering Rural Dist.												
				Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without sepsis	Puerperal infections	Others	Total				
				0.10	0.06	0.16	0.85	1.17				
				nil	nil	nil	4.44	4.44				

SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (acres)	61,608
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population	11,160
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947) according to Rate Books	3,356
Rateable Value	£61,879
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£253/1/3

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are as follows:—

Farming, ironstone quarrying and manufacture of iron, steel and steel tubes and clothing manufacture.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

LIVE BIRTHS.				Total	Males	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	209	110	99
Illegitimate	...	...	...	9	4	5
				—	—	—
		Totals	...	218	114	104
				—	—	—

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population ... 19.53

STILL BIRTHS.				Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	...	...	...	6	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
		Totals	...	7	2	5

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 31.11

DEATHS				Total	Males	Females
				131	61	70

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.73

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...	...	...	4.44

Death-rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	64.22
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	62.20
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	111.1

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	24

Deaths—No “comparability” factor was issued for 1947.

Births.—The following table shows the birth rate for 1947 together with the rate for England and Wales.

Live Birth Rates, 1947.

Kettering Rural District	...	...	...	19.53
England and Wales	...	...	...	20.5

Infantile mortality is the number of deaths in children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. This is an indication of the environmental and social conditions of a community with special reference to housing, overcrowding and maternity and child welfare.

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1947.

Kettering Rural District	...	...	...	64.22
England and Wales	...	...	...	41.0

Deaths of Infants under One year of age.—The causes of death in children under one year with age and sex distribution are given in the following table:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
30 minutes	F.	Prematurity. Hydramnios. Multiple pregnancy.
30 minutes	M.	Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus (congenital).
1 day	F.	Prematurity—34 weeks.
1 day	F.	Prematurity.
2 days	M.	Cerebral Haemorrhage. Prematurity.
1 week	M.	Prematurity.
1 week	F.	Lobar Pneumonia. Coryza. Premature Birth.
3 weeks	F.	Coryza. Premature birth.
3 weeks	M.	Jaundice. Obstruction to bile duct. Broncho pneumonia.
2 months	M.	Asphixia due to regurgitation of gastric contents due to cystic degeneration of thymus gland.
2 months	M.	Acute suppurative and haemorrhagic meningitis. Acute otitis media.
2 months	M.	Convulsions. Whooping Cough. Gastro enteritis.
5 months	M.	Gastro enteritis.
6 months	F.	Broncho pneumonia. Diarrhoea vomiting (no infectious origin discovered.

The registered causes of death were as follows:—

					Males	Females	Total
All Causes	...	...	...	...	61	70	131
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers				—	—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	—	1
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system				1	—	1
7	Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—
9	Influenza	...	...	...	—	1	1
10	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis				—	—	—
12	Acute infantile encephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
13	Cancer	...	...	...	11	13	24
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	2	2
15	Heart Disease	...	...	...	15	16	31
16	Intracranial vascular lesions	...	...	...	9	12	21
17	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	1	2	3
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	1	4
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	4	5	9
20	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
21	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	—	—	—
22	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	1	—	1
23	Appendicitis	...	...	...	—	1	1
24	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	1	1	2
25	Nephritis	...	...	...	2	2	4
26	Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	—	1	1
27	Premature Birth	...	...	...	1	4	5
28	Congenital debility, malformation, and birth injury				3	—	3
29	Suicide	...	...	...	—	2	2
30	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	—	—	—
31	Other violent causes	...	...	...	1	1	2
32	All other causes	...	...	...	6	5	11

SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services.

(a) **Laboratory facilities.**—Bacteriological examinations have been carried out by the Emergency Public Health laboratory at Northampton.

The following specimens were examined:—

	1947
Swabs	13
Blood	1
Faeces	23
Urine	—
Sputum	1
Blood Films	1

(b) **Ambulance facilities.**—Infectious cases are removed by the ambulance of the Joint Hospital Board. Non-infectious and accident cases are removed by the ambulances under the administration of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**—The District Nursing Association which is affiliated to the County Nursing Association provides the services of whole time nurses for general cases.

The County Council is the Authority for the treatment of Tuberculosis and the Tuberculosis Officer attends weekly at the Health Clinic, Market Street, Kettering.

Orthopaedic cases attend the Manfield Orthopaedic Clinics at Kettering and Corby. Persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Kettering and District General Hospital every Thursday evening under the County Council scheme.

Under the Scabies Order, 1941, arrangements were continued during the year for the free treatment of persons infected with scabies.

The following numbers received treatment:—

No. ascertained	No. treated at Centre	No. treated at home
24	1	23

In all cases contacts were followed up and were offered prophylactic treatment.

Diphtheria Immunisation:—From 1941 free immunisation against Diphtheria was offered to children from one to fifteen years of age.

The number of children who were immunised in 1947 is as follows:

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	134
5 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	141

The number of children who have had the full course of immunisation since the beginning of the scheme is as follows:—

Age at 31-12-47	Under 1	1	2	3	4
i.e. Born in Year	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Number immunised	3	91	137	130	128

Estimated mid-year population, 1947, 1127.

Age at 31-12-47	5 to 9	10 to 14
i.e. Born in the Year	1938-1942	1933-1937
Number immunised	670	739

Estimated mid-year population, 1947, 1894

Total number under 15 years immunised, 1898

The above figures do not include those children immunised by private arrangement.

The number of children who received a reinforcing injection of Diptheria prophylactic during the year was 114.

SECTION C. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.—The work of providing a piped water supply to the parishes of Weldon, Geddington, and Newton, was completed during the year by the Corby (Northants.) and District Water Company under their statutory obligations, since these parishes are within the statutory area of the Water Company. Many of the premises in each of these parishes have now been provided with a piped water supply.

In addition this Water Company commenced the work of laying water mains to the parish of Little Oakley. This work was completed early in 1948.

The laying of water mains to the parish of Gretton was almost completed by the end of 1947. In this instance the Council are the water undertakers and the supply which is being obtained from the Corby (Northants.) and District Water Company is purchased in bulk, for which purpose the mains have been extended from Weldon to Gretton, the work having been carried out by the Water Company. An elevated storage tank is also being provided at Gretton to balance the supply and work on this tank was commenced towards the end of the year.

A further scheme to provide a piped supply to the parishes of Harrington, Loddington and Orton by arrangement with the Rothwell Urban District Council was also commenced during the year, and it is anticipated that this scheme will be completed by approximately the middle of 1948.

Approval has been obtained from the Ministry of Health for a scheme to provide a piped water supply to the village of Cransley by extending the existing mains from Broughton and it is hoped that the work on this scheme will be commenced during the ensuing year.

There are now 3356 dwellings in the district and of these 1718 obtain water from a piped supply. This figure shows a marked increase over the equivalent figure for 1946, the increase being due to the connections now being made to the new main supplies. The rate of connection has been rather slow due to shortage of plumbers and of material but it is expected that tempo of connections will be accelerated during 1948, and the figure of 1638 houses that obtained water from wells will have been substantially decreased by the end of this current year.

During the year the Council resolved to support the proposition for the formation of a Mid-Northants. Joint Water Board. It is hoped that this proposal, if brought into effect would enable a piped water supply to be taken to eleven parishes in the North Western Area of the Council's district, which are at present without a public supply. This proposition was the subject of a public enquiry held by the Ministry of Health during 1948.

Owing to the period of drought extending over the latter part of the summer and autumn several private wells in various parishes failed and in one parish, viz. Braybrooke, it was found necessary to provide an emergency supply by conveying water to the village in vehicles fitted with tanks.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Population : 1931 Census	Total No. of Houses in Parish	No. of Houses obtaining water from piped supplies	No. of Houses obtaining water from private and public wells	Remarks
Ashley ...	182	55	7	48	Private Wells
Brampton Ash	130	45	19	26	do.
Braybrooke	282	81	9	72	do.
Broughton	1207	451	332	119	*
Cottingham	564	164	63	101	Private and Public Wells
Cranford ...	404	143	29	114	*
Cransley ...	296	97	27	70	Private Wells
Dingley ...	133	28	9	19	do.
East Carlton		68	65	3	do.
Geddington	995	337	106	231	Private and * Public Wells
Grafton Underwood	180	48	44	4	Private Wells
Gretton ...	704	250	26	224	Mains being laid Private and Public Wells
Harrington	140	49	5	44	Private Wells Mains being laid
Loddington	317	88	14	74	Private Wells Mains being laid
Middleton	272	94	51	43	Private and Public Wells. Mains being laid
Newton ...	122	34	34	—	*
Oalkey ...	274	79	57	22	Mains being laid
Orton ...	82	20	6	14	Private Wells Mains being laid
Pytchley ...	531	166	161	5	*
Rockingham	184	44	43	1	Private Estate supply
Rushton ...	469	124	77	47	do.
Stanion ...	300	91	51	40	*
Stoke Albany	296	85	10	75	Private and Public Wells
Sutton Bassett	70	27	5	22	Private Wells
Thorpe Malsor	138	41	40	1	*
Warkton ...	195	55	49	6	Private Estate supply
Weekley ...	241	59	53	6	do.
Weldon ...	811	354	305	49	*
Weston-by- Welland	146	40	8	32	Private and Public Wells
Wilbarston	480	139	13	126	do.
TOTALS		3356	1718	1638	

* Public piped supply.

During the year no complaints were received as to the quality or quantity of water from public piped supplies maintained by the Council. Samples of water were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination during the year, from supplies directly under the control of the Council and also by the Corby (Northants.) and District Water Company in respect of the supplies maintained by them. In all cases the reports were satisfactory. Chemical analyses indicate that the waters are slightly alkaline with a pH value of 7.2, and therefore are not liable to plumbo solvent action.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Public Inquiries held by the Ministry of Health into the Council's proposed schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal in the parishes of Geddington, Gretton and Weldon and for the reconstruction and enlargement of the Broughton Sewage Disposal Works were held during the year and in each case approval was given. Since great difficulties have been experienced by the Council for some years past in obtaining contractors to effectively carry out the collection of night soil, particularly in these larger parishes, it is earnestly hoped that the Minister will authorise the commencement of these scheme at an early date in order to obviate the present necessary evil of the obsolete and insanitary bucket closet.

In each of the parishes of Geddington, Weldon and Gretton public water supplies have now been provided and the consequent increased consumption of water cannot be effectively dealt with by the existing rudimentary drainage systems in those parishes. This renders even more pressing the need for the sewerage schemes as already approved, to be installed at the earliest possible moment.

Similar schemes of sewerage have been prepared for the parishes Braybrooke, Cottingham, East Carlton and Middleton but are deferred pending the provision of a public piped water supply. The scheme for Grafton Underwood is also deferred until such time as the future use of the adjacent aerodrome and its sewerage works is decided.

Rivers and Streams.—Complaints were made during the year concerning the pollution of the streams running through the village of Weldon. Investigation showed that these streams were being polluted by the discharge into the streams of industrial effluents from the neighbouring steelworks. The Company concerned were approached and immediate steps were taken to minimise the pollution. Extensive works are still in progress at the steelworks with the object of preventing pollution of these streams.

Refuse Collection.—Collection of house refuse was carried out by private contractors in the Parishes of :-

Broughton	Loddington	Rockingham
Cransley	Newton	Rushton
Geddington	Orton	Thorpe Malsor
Gretton	Pytchley	Weldon
Harrington		

A covered refuse collection vehicle was brought into operation by

the Council in May, 1947, and a scheme for the fortnightly collection of house refuse by direct labour was commenced in the seventeen parishes of :-

Ashley	Dingley	Sutton Bassett
Brampton Ash	East Carlton	Warkton
Braybrooke	Middleton	Weekley
Cottingham	The Oakleys	Weston-by-Welland
Cranford	Stanion	Wilbarston
Grafton Underwood	Stoke Albany	

The Council placed an order for a second covered refuse collecting vehicle which will be brought into operation at the expiration of the existing yearly contracts thereby providing a scheme of fortnightly collection of refuse by direct labour, throughout the whole of the district.

Disposal of all refuse is by tipping. The acute shortage of labour precludes a rigid method of controlled tipping, but the remoteness of the refuse tips from any dwellings, and the nature of the tips which are in every case disused quarries, renders a more rigid form of control unnecessary. All the tips were kept under observation during the year and were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Rodent Control.—All Refuse Tips in the district and also a number of sewer dykes have been treated regularly throughout the year, for the extermination of rats. These treatments are carried out on a contract basis by the Pest Department of the Northants. County Agricultural Committee. In no case was any serious infestation of rats discovered during the year.

The sewers and sewage works at Broughton and Pytchley were inspected and test baited and an infestation of rats in a section of the sewer at Broughton was revealed and subsequently eradicated.

Moveable Dwellings.—Eleven licences were granted for a period of twelve months to moveable dwellings stationed in the district, all dwellings were satisfactorily maintained, twenty four visits of inspection being made to them during the year.

Verminous Houses.—One case of infestation by bed bugs was discovered during the year, and successfully eradicated, three visits being made for the purpose. One house was discovered to be infested with fleas and the infestation was eradicated after two visits had been made. Two infestations of flies and woodmites were dealt with during the course of four visits to the houses concerned.

Disinfection.—Eighteen visits were made in control of infectious diseases, and thirteen fumigations were made of premises where cases of Scarlet Fever and Poliomyelitis had occurred. The facilities at the London Road Public Assistance Institution have been utilised for the steam disinfection of bedding, clothing etc.

Factories and Workplaces.—The following table shows the number of factories in the district and the number of inspections made and contraventions discovered and remedied during the year.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors) :

Premises	No. on register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	38	8	—	—
Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order 1938	22	14	—	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	5	10	—	—
TOTAL	65	32	NIL	NIL

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred To H.M. By H.M.		No. of cases in which prosecution was instituted
	Found	Remedied	Inspector	Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :-					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	NIL	NIL	NIL

SECTION D. Housing.

During the year work was continued on the Council's Post-War Housing programme and at the end of the year, building had in the various parishes progressed as shown below :

Parish	Houses approved	Houses completed	Houses under construction
Broughton ...	28	9	19
Cottingham ...	10	—	10
Cranford ...	10	4	6
Geddington ...	20	8	12
Gretton ...	10	—	10
Harrington ...	4	—	4
Loddington ...	8	4	4
Pytchley ...	14	14	—
Rushton ...	6	—	6
Stanion ...	10	2	8
Thorpe Malsor ...	2	2	—
Weldon ...	36	—	36
Wilbarston ...	6	—	6
TOTALS	164	43	121

In addition thirty-one private enterprise houses had been approved, and by the end of the year nineteen of those houses had been completed, and twelve were under construction.

The conversion of twenty-four huts on the Grafton Underwood Aerodrome into temporary dwellings, was completed during the year and all the huts were occupied. These huts were taken over by the Council by arrangement with the Ministry of Health in order to provide temporary accommodation for families in urgent need of rehousing. A further eighteen huts were scheduled for conversion and work on these huts was commenced towards the end of the year.

In November, 1947, the Council requisitioned part of the servant's quarters of a large country mansion and these premises were converted into a flat to provide accommodation for one family. Further requisitions were made at a later date on the same premises and accommodation was subsequently provided for a further three families, by conversion of the premises into three additional flats.

Public Health and Housing Acts.

Work under these Acts for the purpose of rectifying defects and abating nuisances has been continued throughout the year, and the following table gives details of the routine work carried out :-

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year—		
(1)	(a)	No. of dwellings house inspected for defects	152
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	280
(2)	(a)	No. of dwelling houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	1

(b) Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	1
(3) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state dangerous or injurious to health so as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	—
(4) Dwelling houses (exclusive of those under preceding head) not in all respects reasonably fit for habitation			81
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice: No. of defective dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...		73
3. Action under Statutory Powers :-			
(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...		—
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit by owners or the Local Authority after the service of formal notice	...	...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.			
(1) No. of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the serving of notices	...		—
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	—
(2) No. of houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	...	—
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Closing orders made in respect of separate tenements or underground rooms	...	...	—
(2) Closing orders determined in respect of separate tenements or underground rooms	...	...	—

Two houses at Broughton which, under the Housing Survey of 1945/46 had been placed in that category as being unfit for habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense, were extensively damaged by a heavy gale during March, to such an extent as to make them quite uninhabitable were subsequently demolished by the owner, after informal action.

A summary of sanitary defects remedied during the year is as follows:-

Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	19
New W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
Interceptor fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Repairs to septic tanks and cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	4
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wells and pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	9
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	4
Defective walls repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Rainwater gutter repaired	...	...	...	...	18
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	115
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Dampness in walls repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	25
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	12
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	3

SECTION E. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.—The following tables show the number of dairy-men in the district, with a classification of the grades of milk produced and retailed.

No. of cowsheds in use in the district	...	...	127
No. of retailers of milk	...	...	71
<i>Classification</i>	<i>Producers</i>	<i>Retailers</i>	
Tuberculin Tested Milk	10	1	
Accredited Milk ...	32	11	
Pasteurised Milk ...	—	5	
Ungraded Milk ...	85	54	
TOTALS	127	71	

Regular sampling of milk was carried out for the purpose of testing the cleanliness of methods of production, by use of the methylene-blue reduction test. The results of samples are shown in the following table, which shows that 76.43% proved good, 7.14% moderate, and 16.428% bad. These figures are markedly worse than the corresponding ones for 1946. Where bad samples were obtained from producers, visits of investigation were made to these producers and their premises inspected : It may well be that the protracted drought and heat of the summer were partly responsible for the increased number of bad samples obtained.

Milk Examination, 1947

Category	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Good ...	12	11	6	15	3	1
Moderate ...	—	—	—	2	—	4
Bad ...	—	—	—	1	3	7
Totals ...	12	11	6	18	6	12

Category	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Good ...	7	8	12	11	11	10
Moderate ...	1	2	—	—	1	—
Bad ...	10	1	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	18	11	12	12	12	10

Totals : Good, 107 ; Moderate, 10 ; Bad, 23 ; TOTAL 140.

Meat Supply.—No slaughtering of meat for sale was carried out in the district, all slaughtering being now centralised at Ministry of Food Abbatoirs.

There is one licensed Knacker's Yard in use, and fifteen slaughtermen are licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Registration of Food-Preparing Premises.—The registration of premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream or the preparation of preserved foods, under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which was deferred during the war period, is now proceeding.

Fried Fish Shops.—One fried fish shop, situated at Broughton is in use, and no nuisance has arisen.

Bakehouses.—Thirteen bakehouses are in use in the district, in eight of which mechanical power is used. White-washing of the premises was carried out as required, after, in some cases, verbal notice had been given. In no case was recourse to written notice necessary.

Other Foods.—Food condemned during the year comprised the following :-

10 lbs. tinned stewed steak.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. cheese.

SECTION F. Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever : The disease was mild in nature, 10 of the 11 cases notified were removed to hospital—all recovered.

Anterior Poliomyelitis : One case occurred in a young adult who died from bulbar paralysis. He was removed to hospital.

Measles and Whooping Cough : There was a sharp epidemic of measles which reached its peak in July. One child aged 2 months died from whooping cough complicated by Gastro enteritis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. These Regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during 1947.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. No action was taken under this section whereby an infectious case of pulmonary tuberculosis may be compulsorily removed to hospital.

Eight cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year and one male died from pulmonary tuberculosis.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), CIVILIANS ONLY, 1947

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total				
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	4	—	1	3	—	11				
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1				
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1				
Dysentery, Sonne	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2				
Measles	—	8	17	49	139	16	1	—	3	7	240		
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	17	1	3	27	
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Totals	3	—	—	9	18	51	143	21	1	19	7	11	283

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), CIVILIANS ONLY, 1947

Disease	-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Over	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	11	10	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery, sonne	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Measles	10	12	24	23	25	127	14	—	3	—	—	—	240	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	4	3	5	4	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	14	15	30	30	28	136	18	1	6	1	—	1	283	11	2	3

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1947.

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	1	—	—
25—	1	2	—	—
35—	—	1	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	1	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	5	—	—

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1947.

Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	—

